

EUROPE

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE

English Opinion on the Florida Case.

Executive and Legislative Details of the Canadian Confederation.

Garibaldi on the War for the Union.

Lord Palmerston's Review of Affairs.

at Home and Abroad.

**The Jeff. Davis of China "Cut in a
Thousand Pieces."**

~~~~~

**Professor Faraday on the Spirits and the  
Amerleann "Spirits" in Court.**

~~~~~

Doctor Livingstone on Mission

to Africa.

Russian Progress on the Asia
tic Frontier.

FOREIGN THEATRICALS

So. . So. . So.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, NOV. 8, 1894.

Americans of Every Shade of Politics for the Union—The Concord About Napoleon's Recognition Despatches—The Florida Case and Rebel Raid from Canada—The Emperor's Employment for a Few Years to Come, &c.

were now republicans or democrats; and now, it was
to-day, with their votes, some for Lincoln and some
for McClellan. Upon the whole, there was wide di-
vision of opinion in this gathering, and upon the
topic of the "Union, one and inseparable, now and
ever," there was not the slightest division of sentiment.
May this be the feeling which animates men of both
political parties in our beloved distracted country to-day.

How could such an error have been made as the state-
ment that Mr. Pennington, Secretary of the American In-
stitution here, had gone to Washington with important
despatches? I had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman
about two hours since, looking not quite so rubicund an
aporty, to be sure, but by no means like a man who
had just come from a sea voyage. In regard to
the character of the despatches which he is said to have
brought, to the effect that the French government
was preparing in case of the occurrence of a certain event
to recognize the Southern confederacy, I have gone

were now represented by ambassadors; and now, if it should come to the point of their being sent to the United States, for McCallan. Upon these matters there was a wide difference of opinion in this gathering; but upon the question of the "Union, one and inseparable, now and forever," there was not the slightest division of sentiment. May this be the feeling which animates men of both political parties in our beloved distracted country to day.

How could such an error have been made as the statement that Mr. Pennington, Secretary of the American Legation here, had gone to Washington with important despatches? I had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman in the city, and he assured me that he had not departed, nor, to be sure, but by no means like a man who had just come from a sea voyage. In regard to the character of the despatches which he is said to have brought, to the effect that the French government was preparing in case of the occurrence of a certain event to recognize the Southern confederacy, I have good authority. The French government has already decided, and has been made to the home government by Mr. Bastien. The French government now understands perfectly well that the French Union is inseparable, and that the independence and unity of the people of the loyal States are determined upon the restoration of the Union in its entirety. The French government is anxious to do all that is possible to make our country internal peace, by an act which would be really one but little if any positive effect upon the country.

For the next two years at least the Emperor will have enough to attend to in Europe with out taking any serious part in the affairs of this country. It is therefore according to make it appear that the last despatch to

M. Droogyn d'huys, explanatory of what the Franco-Italian treaty meant, does not in any manner change the character of the treaty itself. This document, however, if it mean anything, certainly means that France does not intend that Rome shall be made the Italian capital, at least during the life of the present Pope, and shows plainly that the reserved right which France maintains to act as circumstances may dictate in case of a revolution in Rome itself, is to be kept suspended like the sword

The secession tribe here are predicting all sorts of terrible things for us as the result of the seizure of the Florida. Hence, they say, will back up Brazil to the extent, if need be, of a war upon the United States which is doubtless all trash.

The raid of the rebel murderers and robbers from (and upon) the town of St. Albans has raised in my mind an interesting question. If the English authorities decide that it was simply an act of war, and permit the conspiracy to make one of its territory as a base from which to make such forays, what is to prevent a gang of robbers and murderers, with a commission from Jefferson,

[illegible]

shamelessly disregarded: the usages of civilized states impose restrictions, dictated by humanity, on the mode of conducting hostilities; but, in their anxiety to resuscitate their model republic, they have declared that, if needs be, the territory of their foe shall be converted into a howling wilderness, and the people by which it is inhabited utterly exterminated. Nor have they been more mindful of the duties imposed by the laws of nations in their relations as belligerents with ne-

on which an officer in the federal navy grossly outraged foreign flag, and was nevertheless applauded for his zeal by the head of his department, and publicly thanked by the House of Representatives, pending the receipt of these demands for redress from the sovereign State, was

which, notwithstanding all their bragadoes, the federal government deemed it expedient to comply. In short, whenever they believed they could do so with impunity, the government of which Mr. Lincoln is the head and his officers, have equally set at defiance public opinion.

and public law. Serious, however, and manifold has been their transgressions hitherto, they have been eclipsed by the outrage recently committed in the harbor of Bahia. The capture of the Florida by the Wachosett, when lying at anchor in a Brazilian waters and under the guns of Brazil.

and public law. Serious, however, and monstrous has been their transgression as athero, they have been eclipsed by the outrage recently committed in the harbor of Bahia. The capture of the Florida by the Wachuett, when lying at anchor in Brazilian waters and under the guns of Brazilian forts and ships of war, is, perhaps, for cool audacity and the contempt manifested for the territorial rights of a free state, unrivalled even in the records of American impudence.

most wicked outrages ever committed by a vessel of war belonging to a belligerent Power whilst in neutral water. It is the joint act of the late American Consul at Bahia and the Captain of the Wachusett; and, until an opportunity has been afforded to the Federal Government of

most wicked outrages ever committed by vessel of war helping to a better-kept Power whilst in neutral water. It is the conduct of the late American Consul at Havana and the Captain of the Wachusett; and, still an opportunity has been afforded to the federal government of punishing it, and meeting out to the perpetrators the punishment which they deserve, the blame attaching solely to the latter. It is believed that the immense reward offered by the New York Chamber of Commerce for the capture of the Florida furnished the main inducement.

ment for the selling the lives of nations, of honor and humanity alike at defiance, and for this reason the American government may perhaps feel the less reluctance to disarm the set of their officers. But when we bear in mind the habitual arrogance of that government, and when we recollect how senseless Brazil is to confer

hence for their selling the laws of nations, of honor and of humanity alike at defiance, and for this reason the American government may perhaps feel the less reluctant to take the law into its own hands. But when we bear in mind the habits of ingratitude of that government, and when we recollect how powerless Brazil is to enforce redress, if redress should be refused, we cannot help entertaining misgivings respecting the future course of the federal authorities. *In any event, however, this course cannot be allowed to pass uncorrected by the other American Powers. When Commodore Wilk, a dragged the Portuguese*

rate commissioners from beneath the protection of our flag, France, Russia and other Powers instructed their representatives at Washington to protest against an action which was directed, not against the rights of this country alone, but against those of every neutral State. It is

raie commissioners from beneath the protection of the
flag, France, Russia and other Powers instructed their
representatives at Washington to protest against an action
which was directed, not against the rights of this country
alone, but against those of every neutral State. It is in
the same light that the insult now offered to Brazil
should be regarded, and it should equally evoke
the strenuous protests of every maritime State.
What was done in Bahia may be repeated in
an English or a French port, and the case of

gone recently stated that Garfield, in a conversation with him had virtually expressed himself in favor of the "free" action. I would seem that Mr. Karlson wrote to Garfield, and that he was in a similar matter.

"In answering Garfield's letter,"—Mr. Karlson understood my English, his opinion on the matter was questionable. Not only do I hope for the abolition of slavery, but I consider the question of the Negroes' rights as one of the most important. The North did not start victorious from it as sure as it is now.

The Canadian Confederation.

ENGLISH SPEAKING CANADIANS AND THE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION.

(FROM THE LONDON NEWS, NOV. 10.)

It is very strange that a great political action, regarding the future of the British Empire, should be postponed by distance and interest, and a warrented by the fact that the English people are not so much interested in it as they are in the United States. It is only a short time since this proposition was made, and already what appeared to be the most important of the British Empire, the United States, has been reduced to insignificance. The latest desired advice, which was given to the British government, was to receive the plan of the delegates. It is of course, a very important matter, and the British government is compelled to take it into consideration. The British government is compelled to take it into consideration, and that whatever the delegates may consider, it is the duty of the British government to take it into consideration, and that whatever the delegates may consider, it is the duty of the British government to take it into consideration.

[illegible]

words' island (4).....	
Newfoundland.....	
Total.....	
The members are to hold their offices for life, and are selected in the first instance from the existing legislative councils.	
The Government of the representation in the Chamber has been attended with less trouble, as an original and fundamental principle of the scheme of federal union that it should be based on popular representation, the members are to be elected by the elements of the new federal State:—	
Upper Canada.....	1.25
Lower Canada.....	1.25

Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	2
Prince Edward's Island	1
Newfoundland	1
Total	7

Proceeding upon this basis, the representation has been early adjusted. That of Lower Canada, which has been a sixtieth member of the Lower House since 1840, has been increased to a member to the united provinces, has been taken as a standard for the other provinces, and the following results are the appropriation of which gives the following results:

Upper Canada	3
Lower Canada	3
Quebec	3
Nova Scotia	1
New Brunswick	1
Newfoundland	1
Prince Edward's Island	1
Total	15

In order to have a fair representation of the several

The Governor General will of course be appointed to the crown, that being the condition of union with British Empire. The Lieutenant Governors of the provinces will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his Cabinet. This regulation was carried without serious opposition, the only of the maritime provinces thinking that it placed too much too much dependence on central power of the Unit n., and showing a preference for the direct nomination of their governors, as heretofore. In connection with these matters, and the constitution of the new legislative council, the judiciary, remained for consideration. That which occupying the attention of the delegates at the date of the meeting was a suggestion that there be no difference province, and a plan for the unification of the common business of the confederation. It was also suggested that this would prove one of the most difficult things to do in the whole of the confederation. Discussions hitherto discussed, and we trust that we may be able to report at a favourable conclusion of the same.

It was also suggested that the delegates respecting some other subject, certain of the delegates had been

growth of the various communities is anticipated for the future. Lower Canada is permanently to remain a French colony, and, in every ten years the proportion is to be adjusted and the French population increased. The Governor General will of course be appointed by the crown, that being the condition of union with the British empire. The Lieutenant Governor of the province will be appointed by the Governor General, with advice of the Cabinet. This regulation was carried without opposition. The question of the maritime provinces thinking that they were placed in too much dependence on the British empire, or of the colonies appointing a representative direct nomination of their governors, as heretofore by the Queen. Other important matters, such as the question of the appointment of judges to the judiciary, remained for consideration. That which occupied the attention of the delegates at the meeting was a satisfactory arrangement of the relations of the different provinces, and a plan for the management of the common finances of the confederation. It is a subject which has been discussed in the past, and it obviously is one of the most important, of the most hitherto discussed, and we trust that we may have a more satisfactory result than the discussions on that and other subjects. The resolutions on that and other subjects. Certainly the delegates are displaying political capacity and vigor, joined to public spirit, and every reason to hope for the best.

The War in St. Domingo.
SPANISH REPULSE OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
[From the London Standard, 12th Nov.]
The last despatches received from St. Domingo of the following intelligence respecting the pacification of the island.

The chief of the insurgents, Felipe Salcedo, has sent Monte Cristi all the Spaniards whom he has taken prisoner. He offers no terms to the British army, and asserts that the different bands of rebels in different parts of the country will yield to him and make their submission. This pleasing intelligence has been received by the British Government, and the Provisional Government for the restoration of the province has excited so much apprehension. A British force of 1,000 men, under the command of the 2nd September to subdue the news.

The date of the last advices from Monte Cristi is of October 10th. The British force of 1,000 men, under the command of the 2nd September to subdue the news.

The five commissioners sent by Congress arrived on the 1st.

The Negro at Home.
DR. LIVINGSTONE ON MISSIONARY PROGRESS.
At a meeting of the Nottingham (Eng.) auxiliary society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.,

[illegible]

I should like to answer a question that is very popular among the so-called "free" press. I may as well put it to me now. The question is: Would it be in the interest of people there who wander among the "free" and "rich" nations to have the same kind of people as the savages (Cheers.) On the sea coast they are bloodthirsty, especially those who have been engaged in the slave trade, but when you get about three miles inland they are as good as the people of the interior, quite mild and hospitable. It is the duty of each of the villages to give every stranger who comes, and, what is more, to give him a house to live in. These people are not engaged in hunting, as the inhabitants of the country think they are, but are employed in agriculture. They have the same sort of tools as we have equal to what was grown in the interior. They also manufacture iron, smelting it from the ore, and very excellent iron it is. I brought home with me a couple of iron tools which were made of iron manufactured upon an excellent English mill. The quality was exceedingly good and equal to the best made in England. They also have a great quantity of copper; also articles of earthenware and junk.

When we first go among this class of people, we have ideas of their being savage, it is rather amusing, and they are not a little amused at our ideas. (Cheers and laughter.) They do not understand all the black people who are carried away go to, and who are sold into slavery. They have a regular slave market meeting with slaves parties. They carry what are called slaves sticks, with a tuft of the end of them, which is fastened round the neck of the slave, and which he is not allowed to get out of them or get at the other end, by which he is tied to trees throughout the night. The people are very ignorant of the value of the slaves. (Cheers and laughter.) They look upon us as cannibals, as I look upon them as savages. (Renewed laughter.) If we are to take an impartial view of both, we may say that they are better off than we are. (Cheers.) For instance, among ourselves we find all kinds of Christians very suspicious of one another, and of each other, and of the world, and of the work, I consider them very much better than imagine themselves to be. (Cheers.) When they go down and pray together they are the same, they were the same, and they are the same, and they are the same to others the same blessing they enjoyed ourselves. We all believe that we ought to be the same.

carry what are called *snake sticks*, with a lot of ends of them, which is fastened round the neck of the person, and he is then able to get out of them or get at the other end, by the stick to tree through the night. The people now speaking of imagine that the white people said that they had been killed by the natives, and look upon them as savages. (Renewed laughter.) If we are to take an impartial view of both, we are to find the best of both. (The speaker points to the Chinese.) For instance, among ourselves we find all bodies of Christian very suspicious of one another. I saw them all at a distance, and looked upon them as savages, and I thought that they might imagine themselves to be Chinese. When they do stand and pray together they are the same; they worship the same God, and are all anxious to get to others the same blessings they enjoyed in themselves. We all believe that we ought to command to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. I think that it is true that you ought to go and preach the Gospel in the world where I have been born, but I do not think that you ought to go and be persecuted, and if we cannot do something ourselves we try and procure substitutes. (Cheers.) It is the thing with regard to the Chinese. They are the first to defend and defend the shores of the country from the invader, but many can become converts, and many can give their money for the support of the missionaries, and can encourage prayer, by their assistance in money and by prayer. (Heard here.) I have never had the pleasure of meeting any of the missionaries, but I have heard of a great many missionaries. Now, I am sure that many of these who are under a credit to us, and that they are a great many of them, and that they are a great many who labor in the same cause as Christianity. (Cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying, being brought into the world, and I am sure, to know men who have devoted their lives to the good of others. Some of them have been very devoted of others. Some of them have been very devoted of others. I believe, to bring these heathens something like the status that we ourselves are Christians. (Cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying that the missionary first saw amongst these people that they imagine he has come for some other object than to preach the Gospel, and they say, "Wait a bit, let us see what he is doing." (Cheers.)

Gospel to every creature. I do not mean by that you ought to go and preach the Gospel in parts of the world where it has never been proclaimed, and to obey the commandment I have mentioned, and if we could do something ourselves we try and procure substitutes, (clothes). It is not our duty to regard the defence of our country cannot go to the wars and defend the shores of the country from the invader, but many can become teachers, and many can give their money for the support of v. lunters. So likewise we can encourage missionaries by our assistance in money and by prayer. (Hear, hear.) I have never had the opportunity of talking about the missionaries of this society, I have seen a great many missionaries. Now, I have some of those who are really true Christians, and I have some who are very false members, the great body among them being men who labor in the much easier Christianity. (hears.) I have no hesitation in saying, among brought into frequent contact with them, they will not find many whom it is not a pleasure to know—men who have devoted their lives to the work of enlightening the ignorant heathen, and are not inspired by success than others; but it is the deceiver of all, I believe, to bring these heathens to something like the Christian religion. (hears, hears.) Christendom (hear, hear.) And I may here tell you that when the missionary first goes among these people they imagine he has come for some other object than to enlighten them. They say, "What does he want to do by and by." After a long course of well doing, however, at last find that the missionaries have their work as before, but it is not so much to enlighten the natives trade. It is one hundred and fifty years since

who
had
a of
were
own
as a
with a
ger.
ce,
once
near
ding

BVL

been
has
the
for
an
eed,
went
Mr.
ring
aim
pay
each
hurt
ned.

um.
has
am
have
high

pre-
the
hers
as in
pre-
e of
of a
ports
nces,
took
hing
been
here
as to
give
rob

the good state of the world. A Russian proverb will tell the water which effect will

the good state
that by me.
A man pre-
pared will
the water
high effect
will need
attention

for me
and some
curry mea-
sures high
giving in
Cahran
meat

tion built
with com-
hired of
done the
2041

tion
 ation
 for
 some
 occupy
 man
 high
 ghtin
 can
 trans
 time
 tion
 outh
 moul
 hiof
 have
 lone
 at th
 24th
 minor
 ab
 rans
 alle
 in th
 ore
 list
 LAN
 ppe
 San
 che
 tot
 the
 near
 in th
 e
 ble
 131
 Th
 con
 with
 NE
 at 24

alle
 a th
 corn
 list
 LAM
 pao
 Sang
 che
 100
 1 th
 pao
 a th
 e d
 100
 Th
 com
 ston
 will
 ne
 1,0
 es
 o, o
 son
 ho
 per
 los
 cor
 Ti
 e
 erv
 lik
 bus
 be
 0
 afi
 Ti
 ere
 t
 he
 o
 fir
 ma
 t
 st
 su
 t
 ir
 is

son
be
ver
los
co
T
e
ar
lik
ous
the
fi
aff
om
T
ere
t
he
o
fir
ma
t
at
su
t
ar
rit
in
we
he
ag
ap
apl
re
r
v
l
de
f
a
no
22

in
 ne
 he
 ag
 ap
 pl
 as
 r
 v
 l
 as
 f
 a
 m
 24
 18
 20
 w
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100
 101
 102
 103
 104
 105
 106
 107
 108
 109
 110
 111
 112
 113
 114
 115
 116
 117
 118
 119
 120
 121
 122
 123
 124
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129
 130
 131
 132
 133
 134
 135
 136
 137
 138
 139
 140
 141
 142
 143
 144
 145
 146
 147
 148
 149
 150
 151
 152
 153
 154
 155
 156
 157
 158
 159
 160
 161
 162
 163
 164
 165
 166
 167
 168
 169
 170
 171
 172
 173
 174
 175
 176
 177
 178
 179
 180
 181
 182
 183
 184
 185
 186
 187
 188
 189
 190
 191
 192
 193
 194
 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200
 201
 202
 203
 204
 205
 206
 207
 208
 209
 210
 211
 212
 213
 214
 215
 216
 217
 218
 219
 220
 221
 222
 223
 224
 225
 226
 227
 228
 229
 230
 231
 232
 233
 234
 235
 236
 237
 238
 239
 240
 241
 242
 243
 244
 245
 246
 247
 248
 249
 250
 251
 252
 253
 254
 255
 256
 257
 258
 259
 260
 261
 262
 263
 264
 265
 266
 267
 268
 269
 270
 271
 272
 273
 274
 275
 276
 277
 278
 279
 280
 281
 282
 283
 284
 285
 286
 287
 288
 289
 290
 291
 292
 293
 294
 295
 296
 297
 298
 299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
 312
 313
 314
 315
 316
 317
 318
 319
 320
 321
 322
 323
 324
 325
 326
 327
 328
 329
 330
 331
 332
 333
 334
 335
 336
 337
 338
 339
 340
 341
 342
 343
 344
 345
 346
 347
 348
 349
 350
 351
 352
 353
 354
 355
 356
 357
 358
 359
 360
 361
 362
 363
 364
 365
 366
 367
 368
 369
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376
 377
 378
 379
 380
 381
 382
 383
 384
 385
 386
 387
 388
 389
 390
 391
 392
 393
 394
 395
 396
 397
 398
 399
 400
 401
 402
 403
 404
 405
 406
 407
 408
 409
 410
 411
 412
 413
 414
 415
 416
 417
 418
 419
 420
 421
 422
 423
 424
 425
 426
 427
 428
 429
 430
 431
 432
 433
 434
 435
 436
 437
 438
 439
 440
 441
 442
 443
 444
 445
 446
 447
 448
 449
 450
 451
 452
 453
 454
 455
 456
 457
 458
 459
 460
 461
 462
 463
 464
 465
 466
 467
 468
 469
 470
 471
 472
 473
 474
 475
 476
 477
 478
 479
 480
 481
 482
 483
 484
 485
 486
 487
 488
 489
 490
 491
 492
 493
 494
 495
 496
 497
 498
 499
 500
 501
 502
 503
 504
 505
 506
 507
 508
 509
 510
 511
 512
 513
 514
 515
 516
 517
 518
 519

DO
W
D
au
t
C
Te
O
O
ib
it
C
C
t
e
t
r
n
t
i
n
o
o
n
t
t